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U.S. Ambassador, Chiang Will Hold Series of Parleys

First Was Due to Be Held Following Generalissimo's Arrival in Chungking

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING December 22.—General George C. Marshall planned today to hold his first series of conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek tomorrow after the Generalissimo arrives from Nanking.

Marshall arrived in Chungking from Nanking this afternoon on a mission to bring peace to warring China.

He was greeted at the airport by a host of notables headed by Premier T. V. Soong and including General Chou En-lai, head of the Communist delegation to the forthcoming peace parley here.

In Nanking, Marshall conferred yesterday with Chiang. Although the Chinese Communists proposed an immediate unconditional truce and an offer to put their oral proposal into writing, reports from the north indicated no cessation of hostilities thus far.

In Peiping Major General Hu Chung-ching, spokesman for the Chinese 11th war zone headquarters, reported continued fighting between Communist and National forces. The Reds were reportedly making every effort to consolidate their positions in central Hopeh propince and allegedly were confiscating supplies from farmers and merchants in that area.

Twenty-thousand Communist troops reportedly were concentrated along the Tsinan Tsingtao railway in Shantung province.

Peace Meeting Looms

Communist General Chou En-lai said he had requested the Chungking Government representatives to forward Red peace proposals to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking. The Chinese press said a peace meeting between the Government and Communist delegation could be expected shortly after January 1.

AP correspondent Spencer Davis reported from Peiping that one concrete effect of General Marshall's talk with Chiang was the brightened prospect for the use of United States troop planes to carry huge Chinese occupation forces to Manchuria.

The Communist New China Daily News chargel such American assistance would "enlarge the scale of the current civil war." Possibly with the view of catching Marshall's attention, the Communists reiterated the charge that the Central Government was massing troops for a large-scale invasion of the Inner Mongolian province of Chahar.

Negotiations Speeded Up

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, December 22.—The news of General George C. Marshall's arrival in China has speeded the touchy Chinese Russian negotiations over the occupation of Manchuria, which already have extended a month longer than originally expected.

Within the past 48 hours, special emissaries who reported to Chiang Kai-shek in Nanking returned to Manchuria. Chinese administrators designated for Harbin, Mukden and Dairen who cooled their heels in Peiping for weeks, are headed north to take over their posts.

There is no indication that the Central Government troops would occupy Mukden soon.

Tsaoyang Recovered

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 22.—The Central Government troops today recaptured the important highway town of Tsaoyang, about 140 miles northwest of Hankow, which had been in Chinese Communists' hands since November 10, a semi-official dispatch said.

Joyce to Die Jan. 3

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 22.—William Joyce, the Lord Haw Haw of the radio, who lost his appeal on his death sentence for high treason, will be executed in Wandsworth prison on January 3. He was convicted of broadcasting Nazi propaganda from Germany during the war.

Bail For Osmena's Son

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 21.—Special Prosecutor Juan Ladaw recommended the release of Nicasio Osmena, son of President Osmena, under a 50,000 pesos bail today. Young Osmena is held on charges of treasonable collaboration with the Japanese during the occupation.

Diplomatic, Consular Premises of Nippon Relinquished to U. S.

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The Swiss Legation has transferred to the American Government the premises of the Japanese Embassy and all other Japanese diplomatic and consular premises which had been under the protection of the Swiss Government. Relinquishment of custody to Assistant Secretary of State Russel is in accordance with instructions from the Japanese Government based on a directive issued by General MacArthur. Japanese property in Hawaii is in the hands of the Swedish Government and a similar transfer is expected soon.

Big-3 Moscow Talks Reach Positive Stage

3 Powers Appear Closer on Vital Issues But All Barriers Not Removed

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 22.—Informed sources close to the "Big-Three" foreign minister said today that the "positive stage" has been reached in their talks.

Russia, the United States and Great Britain appeared closer now on vital international issues than before the conference opened, these appears to have been dispelled on all sides, they added.

Observers said this does not mean that all obstacles have been removed to understandings on international issues, bu there is good reason to believe some agreements will be reached.

Closer Than Before

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 21.—The exploratory conversations of foreign ministers of Britain, Russia and the United States appear to have brought the three countries closer together than they were before meeting, informed foreign quarters said today.

Certain suspicions are believed to have had chance of being dispelled, it was reported.

On the sixth day of the Big Three foreign minister meeting, the 66th birthday of Premier Josef Stalin, this appeared to be the situation on the basis of reports from the informal foreign quarters.

There is a strong feeling that some results will come from the meeting and these may be better than originally expected, but every difference among the three are not likely to be settled at this meeting.

James F. Byrnes and Ernest Bevins are believed anxious not to raise hopes and expectations of the American and British people too much. The foreign ministers have no desire or intention of dominating the United Nations Organization or bypassing it. However, the Big Three collaboration was applauded during the meeting and a considerable good can be accomplished through a collaboration.

If the United Nations Organization was expected to handle all matters, there would be no need for the nations to have ambassadors and foreign ministers.

It was suggested that no movement was afoot to dissolve the council of foreign ministers, one of the mediums for settling peace which includes foreign ministers of China and France as well as the Big Three.

It appeared that the United Nations Organization should begin to take over some council functions soon.

PATTON RITES ON SUNDAY

To Be Buried Today at U. S. Military Cemetery at Hamm

Kyodo-AP

HEIDELBERG, December 22.—General George S. Patton's body was borne Saturday night to the ancient Villa Reiner, where the warrior will lie in state until the funeral srvices Sunday.

He will be laid to rest on Christmas eve in the United States military cemetery at Hamm, Luxembourg, where just a year ago he helped cut short the last major German army bid.

The third and fourth armies, both of which Patton commanded with brilliant military success, will share the responsibility of the services. Patton's comrades will conduct Episcopalian services Sunday at 3 p.m., German time, in Heidelberg. The honor guard for the funeral will be 600 men who served under Patton in combat.

Meanwhile, two drivers involved in the collision which injured Patton are back on duty to their assigned units without disciplinary action, the Frankfurt army headquarters announced.

Strong Attitude Toward Soviets Is Urged by Turk

If Russia Presses Its Claims There's No Other Way But To Fight, Says Karapekir

Kyodo-UP

ANKARA, December 22.—A strong stand toward the Soviet Union was urged at the Turkish Parliament by General Kajim Karapekir, who was famous as the Commander of the Turkish Army in the war with Greece soon after the first world war.

"If the Soviets ever insist upon our cession of 10,000 square miles of the Turkish territory along the coast of the Black Sea, there is no other way for Turkey but to fight," he said.

Turkish Reactions Voiced

There have been some Turkish reaction to the territorial claim against Turkey contained in a letter which appeared recently in the Moscow press, according to a London broadcast. At a meeting of the Grand National Assembly in Turkish war of independence declared that the Dardenelles were the front of Turkey and the plains of Kars on the other hand, its back door.

If Turkey and Russia can not remain friendly, he said, great suffering and disaster will follow for both countries. He hoped that a way would soon be found to re-establish the old cordiality between the two countries.

Emphasizing that Turkey wanted to live on friendly terms with all nations, the Foreign Minister, Hassan Saka, said that even Russia's unwillingness to renew the Friendship Pact between the two countries have not issued Turkey's western defenses. Turkey, he said, is always ready to renew and strengthen her friendship with Russia.

ARMOUR'S VIEW ON FRANCO

Says He Is Not Doing Enough to Gain Recognition of UN

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 22.—American Ambassador to Spain, Norman Armour, said today that thus far Generalissimo Francisco Franco has not taken sufficiently vigorous steps to make his government acceptable to the United Nations.

He told a press conference that the only major evidence of any change in the Spanish Government has been the removal of press supervision from the Falangist Party, calling of municipal elections, and adoption of what the Spanish Government called a "bill of rights."

Increasing Fascist Activities

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 22.—The Moscow Radio asserted today that "increasing fascist activities" have been noted in Latin-American countries. There is no doubt that the destruction of the Franco regime in Spain would weaken the forces of reaction and promote the cause of democracy in Latin-America," the broadcast added.

Panama Revolt Nipped

Kyodo-AP

PANAMA CITY, December 22.—At least four persons were killed and one wounded in a short-lived revolutionary attempt today which a government charged was carried out by followers of former President Arnulfo Arias. The attempt was made in Colona where a small band of armed men tried to seize the national police sation in a midnight attack. The dead included one policeman and three or four of the attackers. One policeman was wounded. The Panama government announced that the attack was broken up and order had been restored.

Paris Kiddies Fete Xmas

Kyodo-USIS

PARIS, December 22.—The U.S. army and the American Red Cross entertained about 5,000 children in the Paris area at a Christmas party last week. All children who lost their fathers in the war received toys.

UNRRA Invites British Traffic

Roy Hendrickson, deputy director of the UNRRA, and Harry D. Price, assistant director of the China office of UNRRA, said that the UNRRA is underwriting coastal freight boats to the extent of $4,000,000 in the next six months in order to induce British and other shipowners to enter that traffic, according to a Chungking broadcast.

FEAC Delegates Due in Japan Soon For Weighty Task

To Leave Washington Wednesday; Said Impressed With MacArthur's Work

Kyodo-UP

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The Far Eastern Advisory Commission's delegation to Japan is leaving Washington for Tokyo on Wednesday with the question of Russia's eventual participation or non-participation on the commission still not settled and with no clear picture yet given of the commission's relation to the Allied Supreme Commander.

Commission delegates are known to feel, however, that uncertainty over the exact commission-MacArthur relationship will be clarified within the next few weeks and believe that the delegation's trip to Japan will prove most useful in future deliberations of that body.

They are much less optimistic over the question of Russian participation in the commission's work. Most reliable sources asserted that there has been no recent indications that Russia is interested in participation in the commission as it is now constituted. Since the commission spokesman for the FEAC session the consensus of opinion in Washington is that no progress is being made in that direction.

A reliable source opined that Russia would not be interested in participation in the commission as it is now constituted. He said that the amount of control in Japan which Russia sought would go beyond mere participation on an equal basis with 10 other nations in the body which is not a "controlling" but "advisory" group.

An informed source said that the delegation which will be headed by U.S. chief deegate, Major General Frank McCoy, would have two major objectives. Firstly, to see how Washington's directives to General MacArthur have so far worked out, and secondly, to ascertain what the commission should "advise" as to future directives which probably would be issued in the name of the United Nations.

The commission members reportedly want to investigate the conditions first-hand on the basis of such investigation to be able to make future recommendations with the basic knowledge of the situation. The commission will concern itself withe all aspects of the Japanese situation—economic, political, military.

UP learned that the commission members thus far are "impressed" with MacArthur's work. They denied reports that the delegation would live aboard a ship off Japan because MacArthur is unwilling to give them facilities.

British Forces for Japan

Kyodo-AP

HONGKONG, December 22.—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander of the British Pacific Fleet, and two brigades of the Empire troops are expected to land at Kure "in about a month" to participate in the occupation of Japan.

It is said that the operation of the Kure port would be the British navy's assignment, while the land commander would be an Australian with one Australian brigade, one Briish-Indian brigade and New Zealand air force elements.

Fraser said Hongkong is definitely selected as the Pacific fleet headquarters, although Singapore remains the port base.

French Head's Term Fixed

The French Constitution Commission of the Constituent Assembly decided Wednesday that the future President of the French Republic should be elected for a term of six years, and it should be eligible for reelection once according to a Melbourne broadcast. Under the old Constitution, the President remains in office for seven years but could not be reelected. The commission also decided in favor of retaining the institution of Premier but stipulated that the President of the Republic could not, simultaneously hold premiership.

Reject Coalition Regime

The New York Times correspondent who has just completed a tour of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark reported that the foreign ministers all stated that their respective government looks with distaste and even still so in forming any type of a coalition government, according to a Saigon broadcast.

German Reparations Allotments Decided —France's Quota Is Accepted by Cabinet

The Inter-Allied Reparations Conference in Paris has announced its awards, according to a BBC broadcast. The conference, which began in November, had to settle the claims of the Western Powers to the 75 per cent of reparations allocated in Western Germany, after 25 per cent have been distributed between Russia and Poland. Of the remaining 75 per cent, Britain and the United States both were awarded 28 per cent. France gets 16 per cent, and what's left will be divided among the 14 other nations at the conference."

It is announced that the United States, Canada and South Africa voluntarily gave up their share in all Germany's shipping and industrial equipment. Their quotas were redivided among the other nations, except Britain, who refused any further share.

Meanwhile, a Paris message says that the French cabinet has accepted France's quota. On the other hand, it is reported that Greek Government will not agree to the amount offered to Greece on the ground that it is too small.

Russia's Share Bared

It was stated in the Paris Reparations Conference that Russia will receive only 10 per cent of the 25 per cent share in the Western German reparations free. For the other 15 per cent, she received machinery and equipment, but for that she must repay the Western Allies in grain and foodstuff, according to a BBC broadcast.

The two main determining factors in allotting reparations were the country's war effort and the amount of damage it had suffered.

More British Troops May Be Sent to Java

Final Decision After Meeting Van Mook — Clash Reported at Kramat

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 22.—It was unofficially reported yesterday that the cabinet is reviewing British military decisions to use additional armed forces in Java.

A final decision probably will be deferred until after a conference with Acting Governor-General Van Mook. An informant said Singapore decision was referred to Prime Minister Attlee as Minister of Defense because of political reasons and because increased military commitments in Java would involve the Navy and RAF as well as the Army.

Battle Continuing

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 22.—British troops and tanks battled Indonesians in the Kramat area of Batavia last night after five RAF men were killed there in earlier ambuscades.

Four were killed and two were wounded when a RAF truck fired upon the Indonesians, the British announced, and Aneta said later that a flight lieutenant was wounded and his jeep driver was hurt in the same area.

Will Turn Over Japanese

Kyodo-AP

MALANG, Java, December 22.—Indonesian Premier Sutan Sjahrir announced today that the Indonesian Government peace preservation corps army had agreed to take on the task of removing Japanese from the interior of Java and turning them over to the British.

"If the plan works to British satisfaction, the Indonesian government is prepared also to guarantee the removal of Dutch internees to British areas for evacuation from Java," Sjahrir said at a press conference in Malang.

The Premier estimated that two divisions totaling about 20,000 Japanese remained in central and eastern Java while the British already hold most of the former enemy troops in western Java. He said details of the removal would be discussed with the British and predicted that the job would not take long.

Sjahrir said the Japanese would destroy their own arms before being taken to ports and other concentration camps, while the disposition of Japanese arms now in possession of the Indonesian government was a point still be settled.

EAST U.S. TO BE SITE

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 22.—The United Nations Preparatory Commission's committee on sites today voted to establish a permanent headquarters of the world peace agency in the eastern part of the United States.

Britisher Protests

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 21.—China, Australia and Ecuador today began a campaign for San Francisco as the UNO site.

In a session giving guidance to a 12-man committee, Britain's C.K. Webster protested against San Francisco saying, "sound judgment and chivalry are dead if the organization is moved 3,000 miles further from Europe."

China's Victor Koo countered emphasizing San Francisco's climate which is "one characteristic of a place a man cannot change."

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Sunday. Fair and cloudy with northerly winds. Yesterday's highest temperature here was 43 degrees and the lowest 33.

Troop Withdrawal From Levant Fixed

Britain, France Make Decision With Aim to Fulfil Independence Promise

Britain and France have agreed on a formula for a joint withdrawal of British and French troops from the Levant, according to a London broadcast.

This news revealed in a statement issued simultaneously in London and Paris said the date on which the withdrawal will begin was being decided on Saturday at a meeting in Beirut between British and French military experts.

It is understood that the evacuation of Syria will be carried out in such a way that the withdrawal by British and French forces will be in equal proportion.

There will be sufficient forces in the Levant to guarantee security until such time as the United Nations has decided on the organization of collective security in this area. Until these arrangements are carried out, the French Government will retain forces regrouped in the Lebanon.

The British and French Governments will inform the Lebanese and Syrian governments of the details of evacuation and will invite both governments to appoint representatives to discuss the disposition resulting from the withdrawal.

The Anglo-French statement emphasized that both Britain and France had the same intention—that is, to insure the independence promised to the countries in question.

Open Palestine Hearings

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 21.—British and American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine will open hearings in Washington, Jan. 7.

British commissioners who will come to Washington for the first session will be joined by the Americans and will go to London before starting the first hand inspection tour.

REPATRIATING AXIS ALIENS

Germans And Austrians in China Are Affected

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, December 22—A Chungking announcement that all Germans and Austrian nationals will be repatriated from China unless granted special permits caused consternation among Shanghai's big foreign colony last week where most of such nationals are concentrated.

Government officials in Shanghai said they have received no word of the order announced yesterday after its approval by the Executive Yuan in Chungking.

Some Shanghai officials expressed surprise, particularly over the inclusion of Austrians and Jews. The steady internment of Germans beginning with about 200 suspected of Nazi leanings has been under way several weeks.

It was reported unofficially that all 2,400 Germans in Shanghai will be sent to the Fatherland while 4,000 Austrians here understand they again are nationals of Austria and no longer stateless refugees.

Some want to return to Austria but many prefer to return to business here. A total of 14,000 Jews make up the bulk of the foreign population which would be affected.

To Repatriate Japanese

Kyodo-AP

PEARL HARBOR, December 22.—Virtually all of 100,000 Japanese soldiers and sailors who surrendered in the mid-Pacific islands will be evacuated to their homeland before January 1, the navy announced today. The repatriates are from the Bonins, Mariana and Carolina islands.

Tsuchiya Stands In Own Defense At Court Today

Case of 'Glass Eye' Expected To End Same Day—Commission to Dissolve

The trial of "Little Glass Eye" Tsuchiya Saturday moved rapidly toward a conclusion in the Yokohama District Court with all the evidence in except that of the defendant himself. He will take the stand in his own defense when the trial is resumed this morning at 9 a.m.

Also today all testimony and arguments are expected to be completed.

Announcement that Tsuchiya would testify came at the close of Saturday's session when Lieutenant Colonel John Dickinson, defense counsel, moved for an early adjournment so that testimony of the accused would not be interrupted. Appearance of the accused as a witness is voluntary since according to American trial procedure a person accused of crime may not be compelled to testify, AP explained.

Commission To Dissolve

AP also reported that the present trial commission will be dissolved after hearing two or three more cases. This commission of high-ranking and specially qualified officers was appointed for the first cases to establish precedents which will govern trial of future cases. It is quite possible, AP said, that members of this commission will be appointed as presiding officers of later groups. Concurrent trials of other accused war criminals will start before the first of the year, it was said.

Simultaneously, the makeup of the second commission which will hold its first session shortly after Christmas was announced.

They are: Captain Beverly M. Coleman, president; Colonel Burwell G. Smythe; Lieutenant Colonel Richard Reichman, law member; Lieutenant Colonel Hulan D. Wendorf; Lieutenant Colonel Garrison L. Beechy; Major Harold Raffensperger; Major William A. Panton; and, Major Lyman B. Sutter.

Four Defense Witnesses

The defense on Saturday called four witnesses—Harumi Kawate ("Rivet Tooth"), Yokichi Nishino, Kiyoki Matsuzaki and Tamotsu Kaimura ("The Punk"), all of whom were either civilian or military personnel at the Mitsushima camp in March, 1943, when Pfc. Robert Teas, an American prisoner, died.

Only one witness testified to seeing Tsuchiya strike a prisoner, saying it was with open palm according to the custom of the Japanese military. All denied any knowledge of Teas and the circumstances surrounding his death.

It was during the cross-examination of the second witness, Nishino, a one-armed disabled soldier, that a difference between the American and Japanese interpretation of "beating" was discovered. It was found that Nishino was actually referring to slaps on the face with open palms when he testified to "greetings", which all witnesses maintained was customary in the Japanese Army. Nishino said he had even seen a regimental commander beat a battalion commander with a cane.

U.S. COURT MAKES DECISION

Will Hear Arguments on General Yamashita's Trial

GHQ Public Relations Office announced that "the Secretary of War, pursuant to the wishes of the Supreme Court, has ordered that General Yamashita's counsel, not more than three in number, be flown to Washington at such time as they request to allow them to prepare a case, file a typewritten brief and make oral arguments in petition for habeas-corpus and prohibition, and petition for a writ of certiorari."

To Hear Arguments

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The Supreme Court last week decided to hear oral arguments on whether to intervene in the Manila trial which sentenced General Tomoyuki Yamashita to death.

In a formal order the court announced it would hear arguments January 7. It said all action on Yamashita's request for intervention would be withheld pending argument.

In two pending petitions, Yamashita challenged the military commission's authority to try him and asked to be brought to Washington before the Supreme Court.

SCAP Scrutinizing Revised Poll Ruling

Promulgation of Imperial Decree Seen Needed If Decision Unfavorable

General MacArthur's Headquarters is scrutinizing the Election Law Revision Bill, which was passed by the recent extraordinary session of the Diet, in order to find out whether the new election system will really permit the Japanese people to express their will freely in the general election, political quarters have disclosed to Jiji.

These quarters said that it is still uncertain whether the judgment of the SCAP, which is expected to be passed within a few days, will be in favor of the bill.

The Japanese Government, according to these quarters, showed the draft of the bill to the Allied authorities before submitting it to the Diet session. The Allied authorities listened to the explanation offered by the Japanese Government but carefully withheld comment on the measures.

Since the bill was amended by both Houses of the Diet during the recent session, the SCAP is scrutinizing the bill in its final form, these quarters said.

In the event that the Allied authorities call for changes in the new election system embodied in the bill, the government would have to promulgate an Imperial decree as the Diet is now out of session. In any case, the situation will be cleared up within a few days, these quarters added.

Setup of Government Is Due for Reshuffle

Comprehensive reorganization of the administrative machinery which is being contemplated by the government will include abolition of the Welfare Ministry, creation of the Public Works Ministry, dissolution of the Board of Information and establishment of the Prime Minister's Office to to be headed by a State Minister, according to reliable sources.

While the Cabinet has not yet come to a final conclusion on the administrative reforms with several tentative plans submitted by various ministries concerned being readjusted by Wataru Narahashi, Director of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau, these quarters disclosed that the general outline of the projected reorganization will include the following:

(1) Elevation of the Board of Communications to the status of a ministry. The projected Ministry of Communications, however, will probably be merged with the Ministry of Transportation later.

(2) Abolition of the Welfare Ministry and transfer of its functions to the Home Ministry.

(3) Creation of the Ministry of Public Works with various sections concerned with public works, river conservancy, and electricity of the Home, Agriculture and Forestry, and Commerce and Industry Ministries with a view to promoting public works for relief of the unemployed.

(4) Dissolution of the Board of Information.

(5) Creation of a high office of co-ordination to be called the Prime Minister's Office, which will be headed by a State Minister.

OSAKA FOOD PRICES HIGH

Tops List of 15 Cities in Black Market, Survey Reveals

Osaka tops the list of 15 larger cities in this country in black-market quotations of principal foodstuffs, a nation wide survey made by Jiji Press of black market transactions in these cities revealed last week.

The survey, which was made by Jiji staff members stationed in these cities between November 15 and 30, represents the first attempt at drawing a comprehensive picture of the price situation in rice and other principal foodstuffs after the Government control fixing price ceilings on these items was removed.

The following is a table of black-market prices of rice, wheat, wheat-flour, tangerines and dried persimmons, the latter two being major items of black market dealings outside the category of principal foodstuffs and perishables:

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
Tokyo	¥60	¥25	¥110	¥30	¥130
Osaka	65	40	180	30	125
Fukuoka	35	10	60	20	—
Kokura	35	10	150	20	—
Nagoya	48	22.5	100	25	100
Kyoto	53	40	180	30	—
Kobe	50	30	170	30	—
Sapporo	25	20	50	—	—
Takamatsu	40	15	30	—	—
Sendai	30	30	25	50	150
Kanagawa	45	20	70	40	—
Saga	20	5	150	80	50
Fukui	35	20	50	—	—
Kofu	50	30	100	35	100
Nagano	50	25	50	—	—

(A) Rice per one sho (One sho is about 1.5 kilograms)

(B) Wheat per one sho (One sho is about 1.5 kilograms)

(C) Flour per one kan (One kan approximates 3.75 kilograms)

(D) Tangerines per one kan (One kan approximates 3.75 kilograms)

(E) Dried Persimmons per one kan (One kan approximates 3.75 kilograms)

Rich Will Have to Pay Out More for Food Than Poor if Plan Adopted by Government

People will pay for the principal foodstuff rationed to them, notably rice, according to their wealth, under a plan which has been evolved by the chamber of commercial and Industrial Economy of Tokyo Metropolis.

The underlying principle of the plan is that the rich will have to pay more for food than the poor.

Aiichiro Toyama, president of the association presented the plan to the Government a few days ago with a request that it adopt and incorporate it in its rice policy.

The association is preparing a drive to bring public opinion behind he projec which it wants to have enforced at all costs.

Under the plan the Government will purchase an estimated 40,000,000 koku of rice, including imported rice, at a cost of ¥5,125,000000.

The people will be divided into four classes, according to the size of their incomes.

People having an annual income of from ¥3,000 to ¥12,000 will be in the A-class. Such people are estimated to number 1,227,535 with 5,523,899 family members.

The B-class will consist of people receiving an annual income of from ¥12,000 to ¥50,000. There are 158,390 of them, with 712,755 family members.

The C-class will be madt up of people with an annual income of more than ¥50,000. There are 17,711 such classes with their family members

People falling under these three classes with their family over 7,700,-total over 7,700,000, nearly 10 per cent of Japan's total population.

The rest of the people will fall under the D-class.

The A-class people will receive 3,866,800 koku of rice and wheat, paying ¥1,160,000,000. The B-class people will receive 499,100 koku, paying ¥250,000,000. The C-class ptople will receive 55,000 koku, paying ¥56,000,000.

The cost of one koku will be ¥300 for the A-class people, ¥500 for the B-class and ¥1,000 for the C-class.

As has been mentioned, the Government will purchase 40,000,000 koku at an expenditure of ¥5,125,000,000. At the rate of ¥75 per koku the cost of the 40,000,000 koku for all the people will be ¥3,000,000,000. The present share of the Government is ¥2,125,000,000. Now the 4,420,000 koku consumed by the people in the A, B and C classes will amount to ¥1,466,000,000. From this it will follow that the cost of one sho will be ¥3.75 for the A-class people, ¥5.75 for the B-class, and ¥10.75 for the C-class.

The people whose annual incomes are less than ¥3,000 will be supplied with rice at the rate of 75 sen per sho, as at presnt.

Party Split Is Faced By Social Democrats

Emperor Issue Threatens to Cause Cleavage as Election Draws Near

With the general election close at hand, the Social Democratic party now faces the danger of a split over the Emperor issue.

A section of the party headed by Chunichi Ono, noted physiologist and president of the Minshu Shimbun or People's Journal, threatens to quit the party unless its leaders recant their policy of "democracy under the Tenno system."

Ono is backed by such well-known social critics and writers as Masamichi Takatsu, Jiichiro Matsumoto, Kanson Arahata, and Jinji Koboro, who also may leave the party in protest against the policy of its present leaders.

The controversy was started by Ono, who, in a letter contributed to the Yomiuri on December 11, bitterly attacked the Standing Committee of the party because of the arbitrary may in which the committee decided to support the Emperor without previous approval of the party members.

The reply of the Standing Committee was made in the form of another letter to the Yomiuri by Hyo Hara, member of the committee, five days later. Hara pointed out that Ono, who is a member of the Central Committee of the party, should have asked for a meeting of the committee to file his protest instead of publishing his views in the press

With the approach of the general election, a number of the members of the party have begun to express the view that the incident can not be regarded as closed. They point out that the party must settle the question one way or the other because Ono has expressed his inention to run in the general election as a member of the party.

Under these circumstances, an interview took place Wednesday evening between Tetsu Katayama, Chief Secretary of the party, and Ono in the presence of Hyo Hara and Chozaburo Mizutani, also member of the Standing Committee and spokesman of the party.

During the course of the interview, Katayama, besides pointing out that Ono should have taken a less drastic step in filing his protest, requested the latter to recant his expressed opposition to the Tenno system.

Ono admitted that the way in which he published his views was somewhat drastic, but insisted on the point that the party is devoid of a proper channel through which the views of its members can be made known to its leaders.

Ono also stuck to his view that democracy in Japan can never be realized unless the republican system is introduced and that the Social Democratic Party should recant its policy of "democracy under the Tenno system."

In reply to a request by Ono to call a meeting of the Central Committee to submit the Tenno issue to open discussion, Katayama said that the proposed meeting will be held "in due course of time," Ono insisted that the question permits of no further delay under the present circumstances in which reports of possible abdication of the Emperor are circulated.

Another interview between Katayama and Ono is scheduled to take place early this week, but since the two seem to refuse to budge an inch on their respective stands it is expected that Ono will probably propose to quit the party in the second interview.

In the event that Ono leaves the party, a section of the party including Masamichi Takatsu, Jiichiro Matsumoto, and Jinji Koboro, who also support the views of Ono, are expected to following suit to form a new party or group.

Red Party Is Gaining Larger Membership

Expects 10,000 Adherents by End of January; Recruiting Hokkaido Miners

As a legitimate political party, the Japan Communist Party is being briskly organized in all sections of the country with more and more members joining up.

Of workers other than party members who have been organized by party leaders there are roughly 100,000 including first and foremost the 50,000 miners in the Hokkaido besides several thousand members of Agricultural Unions and increasingly large numbers of members of the People's Liberation Federation. However since generally speaking the tie-up between factories and farming towns is weak and the political level of the organizations is low, the party headquarters will aim to overcome these shortcomings through the movement to rout out war criminals and the coming general elections, while at the same time it will try to bolster and extend party power.

According to reports reaching the headquarters at the end of November of the progress of organization in various parts of the country, Hokkaido has about 100,000 miners of whom roughly 45,000 have been gained by the party by the end of November. The goal of 50,000 is expected by the end of the year. Already the Hokkaido Distrct Laborers' Union Council organized under the guidance of party leaders has launched upon activities.

Hokkaido Makes Progress

The subtle internationalistic and geographical circumstances after defeat may have some bearing on the fact that of all the organizations in the country, Hokkaido makes the best showing and progress. This is epoch-making in the organizing activities of the Communist Party but compared with the labor union organizations, the party organization is weak. Accordingly Kyuichi Tokuda of the Central Committee will visit this area to give encouragement to the increased production of coal and establishment of party organization and also to win 3,000 more party members.

In the Tohoku area including Aomori, Yamagata, Fukushima, Miyagi and Niigata, the party is gradually establishing local committees, farmers' committees, free discussion and students' groups.

With the foundation previously laid, activity in the Tokyo area is of course, the liveliest in the whole country. Party members in this section total about 140 or 150 and over 10 sub-organizaions may be counted.

After Tokyo and Osaka the most energetic activities are seen in the Kanagawa area. Of particular note is the laborers' movements through strikes and other means in the Tsurumi section.

Increasing in Osaka

Members in the Osaka area have reached from 140 to 150. The one remaining unit of the party in the whole of Japan during he war has formed the nucleus of party organization here and a lively fight has developed in the various factory zones in parallel with the brisk activity of the People's Liberation Federation.

In the Kyoto area heretofore the focus of the movement lay in the student class but this trend has shifted now in the direction of the production class. There are over 3,000 readers of the "Red Flag" main organ of the party. It is ironical that notwithstanding the fact that the ground was prepared for the Socialist Party by Chozaburo Mizutani and others, the joint fight of the Communist and Socialist Parties shows a favorable tendency while Socialist Party members may be found in private capacity as members of the People's Liberation Federation.

In the Hyogo area, Tamotsu Nagao, formerly connected with the All Japan Agricultural Association, has together with other associates joined the party and with this area as their base of operations are gradually spreading the movement for farmers even as far as West Japan.

Under party guidance in Kochi in the Shikoku district, the People's Liberation Federation has been formed with membership of more than 3,000, which has already sponsored a people's rally. It is a noteworthy fact that there has been a majority participation of demobilized servicemen. Also in the Ehime and Kagawa areas, due to the fact that farmers' movements were brisk before, party organization has seen rapid establishment.

Organized Elsewhere

Through the activities of the labor unions and farmers' committees local party committee are in course of formation in Okayama, Hiroshima and Tottori in the Chogoku area while in Kyushu at the Mitsubishi Hikojima Dockyards in Shimonoseki organization is well under way and a party committee has been set up in Shimonoseki City.

In Fukuoka 20,000 miners have formed a union which is next in importance to the same kind of miners' union set up in Hokkaido. The Fukuoka District Party Committee is operating briskly among labor unions, farmers' committees and the intelligentsia groups of Fukuoka City.

Yoshio Shiga of the Central Communist Party Committee is expected to go to the Kyushu area shortly to give guidance to organization activities which will in the aim be directed for miners. Preparations are also being made to set up local committees of the party in Kumamoto, Oita, Saga and Kagoshima.

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'How Will Women Vote?' Is Widely Mooted Topic As Election Draws Nigh

Public interest is now high on how the 20,920,000 new women franchise holders will cast their votes at the coming general election. Ryozo Makino of the Liberal Party predicts that most of women voters will not go to to polls. On the other hand, Torizo Kurozawa of the Cooperative Party says that about 50 per cent of women will not cast their votes, and that for arousing women's interest in the election, women campaign speakers will be most effective. Rikizo Hirano of the Social Democratic Party is quite optimistic and says that women failing to vote will be 20 to 30 per cent, and that the party will emphasize the fact that women's votes will decide the future living condition of the people. When women realize that by exercising their franchise, they can obtain the same treatment as men in wages or other working condition and will be freed from the discrimination at home and in society, those who fail to cast their votes will be very small in number, predicts Miss Akiko Iwamoto of the women's election committee, Japan Communist Party.

Buying Back 1940 Lotteries

Books of 12 admission tickets with numbers for lottery drawing attached to them, which were put on sale in 1940 when the opening of the World's Fair was in prospect in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, will be bought back at all post offices throughout Japan between December 21 and February 20 at the price of ¥10 each. Even those which have no lottery numbers will be bought back at the same price.

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ILLEGAL LAND SALE CURBED

Ministry to Intensify Enforcement Of Agriculture Control Law

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will further intensify the enforcement of the Agricultural Readjustment Law and the Special Farming Land Control Law in order to curb the illegal transfer of farm lands at the hands of land owners designed at evading the application of the so-called agricultural land reform bill which was enacted by the Diet.

It is reported that some land proprietors forced the return of land from tenant farmers and others purposely transferred land ownership to his branch families while many sold their land at black market prices.

The Government bill on the agricultural land reform provided for a compulsory purchase of land at the hands of the Government from those land owners who are in possession of land in excess of five cho, which eventually will be sold to tenant farmers.

A circular notice was on Monday addressed to various prefectural governors by the director of the Agricultural Administration Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to the effect that the aforesaid two agricultural laws be strictly applied.

SAVINGS SHOW BIG BOOST

Postal savings throughout the country today have increased to ¥40,000,401,182, a boost of well over ¥10,000,000,000 in a little over eight months since April this year, when the total was reported as ¥30,000,000,000.

The monthly average of savings before the termination of the war, between April and August, was ¥1,071,000,000, while that following the war end between September and November was ¥1,385,000,000.

The total amount of the postal savings for this year was ¥9,989,193,671, which bids quite fair to reach the national savings goal for this year set at ¥12,500,000,000.

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Serious Rice Crisis Due in 40 to 50 Days

Stocks Are Dwindling Fast And Shipments From Farmers Declining

A serious rice crisis is due in 40 to 50 days, as the rice stock is dwindling fast, while shipments from farmers is declining.

This year's rice crop was estimated at 42,967,000 koku, and the quantity to be turned over by farmers for shipment was fixed finally at 26,591,000 koku. But, since the beginning of September to December 10, the actual quantity that has been offered by farmers was 2,940,000 koku, as against 9,550,000 in the same period a year ago. Thus at the end of November there was a stock of only 1,579,000 koku, and at the beginning of January, the stock is calculated to be 1,781,000 koku, under the present state of rice shipment, according to the Asahi, when other cereals and potatoes are calculated, as substitutes for rice.

Gloomy Wheat Situation

With the current food situation counting much on the prospective wheat crop of next year, a survey conducted by the All-Japan Agricultural Association showed that the cultivation of wheat is not progressing as smoothly as it should due to unreasonable official allotments of wheat harvesting to farmers.

The All Japan Agricultural Association in its survey sounded out the the opinion of 1,200 rural towns and villages throughout the country on the difficulty of realizing the harvesting of wheat on official allotments, which was reported among rural communities.

According to the answers received by the Association, 60.8 per cent of the total towns and villages reported that it was impossible to secure villages reported that it was impossible to secure the allotted amount of wheat crop because of exorbitant, unreasonable allotments made by the Government.

Two hundred and thirty-five towns and villages or 36.5 per cent out of the 643 are said to have secured the allotted quantities, while 391 or 60.8 per cent were unable to do so. The remaining 17 towns and villages gave no particular answers.

Out of 447 answers in regard to the causes of unsatisfactory wheat crops, 185 or 41.3 per cent attributed it to the unjustified amount of allotments, while 120 or 27 per cent ascribed it to the shortage of fertilizers. Forty-nine or 11 per cent reported that it was due to bad weather.

¥200 Million Relief Scheduled by State

A ¥200,000,000 program designed to provide relief for the destitute, including the unemployed, war sufferers, repatriated Japanese, and families of overseas Japanese, war dead and wounded soldiers, has been mapped out by the Welfare Ministry.

Detailed instructions for the execution of the program were issued by the Ministry to prefectural governors last week. The instructions call for:

(1) Expansion of public housing service.

(2) Public supply of food to the destitute and school children. Community kitchens for public working places.

(3) Expansion of public medical service including traveling clinics and distribution of first-aid medicines.

(4) Collection if daily necessaries and purchase of hoarded commodities for distribution among the destitute.

(5) Supply of substitute food, dairy products, fresh fish and vegetables among the destitute.

(6) Expansion of falities for training the destitute as workers, and supplying of implements and loans to prepare the unemployed for work.

The instructions called upon prefectural governors to report the progress of the execution of the program to the Welfare Ministry.

Obituary

Dr. Hiroichi Yamaguchi, professor emeritus of Tokyo Institute of Technology, died of old age at his Setagaya home December 16. Funeral services for the 80-year-old scholar who was an authority on international law were held at his residence December 19.

General Goro Murasaki, retired, former commander of the Taiwan (Formosan) Army and member of the Supreme Military Council, died of old age on December 13 at his Setagaya home. Funeral services were held on December 17.

Funeral services for Hayazo Hayashi, member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, who died while on board the Awa Maru which was sunk by an American submarine in the Formosan Channel will be held on December 20 at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji.

The Inland Sea

Pine-clad islets, a rugged coastline and waters that stretch as far as the horizon, as pictured above, constitute a typical scene of the famed Inland Sea, one of Japan's best beauty spots.

Islet-Studded Inland Sea Most Unique Of All Nippon's Twelve National Parks

Editor's Note: This is the fourth instalment of the series of articles describing Japan's 12 national parks. The fifth and concluding instalment will appear in next Monday's issue of this paper.

The Yoshino-Kumano National Park, embraces two districts, Yoshina and Kumano, one mountainous and the other rich in rivers, gorges, seashores, and in ancient temples and shrines. The Yoshino mountains are not volcanic in nature. They contain such lofty peaks as Sanjo-ga-dake, Shaka-dake, Bukyo-ga-dake of the Omine range, and Mt. Odaigahara, rising to the North of the Kii Peninsula. The ascent of these peaks were formerly made chiefly for devotional purposes, as they have old sanctuaries on their summits.

The Kumano district is not so mountainous. It has been widely known from old for its three great shrines, Hongu, Nachi, and Singu, but the chief attractions of the district are its scenic beauty in rivers, gorges, waterfalls, coastlines, and an abundance of hot springs. The added charm of the district is the exceptional mildness of its climate.

The Daisen National Park, some 216 miles northwest of Osaka by rail, is featured by Mt. Daisen, the highest mountain in the Chugoku district, and a group of mountains rising around it. The claim of Mt. Daisen to fame rests not so much upon its height as upon its close resemblance to the peerless Fuji in the grace of its shape, and upon the ardent reverence with which the mountain has been regarded from remote antiquity. The mountain stands about 5,618 feet above sea level. It is peculiarly rich in Alpine plants of varied species comparable to those found in the Alpine range. Mt. Daisen is surrounded by a chain of mountains rising to an altitude of about 4,000 feet, of which the most famous is Mt. Senjosen. The view from the summit of Mt. Daisen is one of the best of its kind.

Strictly speaking, Mt. Daisen is a dormant volcano more bell-shaped than conical. The rest of the mountains in the chain also have the shape of a bell. All these mountains are remarkable for the extensiveness of the skirts which they trail right up to the coast in the north. Like Janus, this monarch of mountains in Chugoku is double-faced. The northern and southern sides of the mountain are, as a result of erosion, so full of crags and cliffs that they remind the climber of the Alps.

The Buddhist temple of Daisenji, which situated on the slope at a height of some 2,300 feet, was founded in the 8th century, and belongs to the Tendai sect of Buddhism. The Main Hall and the Amida-do (Amitabha Hall) were erected somewhere about 1131. The main Hall and Amida-do are now placed under the special protection of the Government, while the 11-faced copper statue of Kwannon, three other Kwannon images, as well as a wooden carved Amida, are designated national treasures.

The site selected in 1934 as the Inland Sea National Park is the most beautiful part of the waterway which extends from Shodo-shima on the East to Tomo and Tadotsu on the west. Within its boundary lie such scenic points as Kanka-kei valley, the Gokenzan peaks, Yashima peninsula in Shikoku, Tomo port, Sensui island, Abuto cape, and the Washu peak. The well-indented coastline is rich in white granite sand and green pine-trees. On the bosom of the sea are numerous islets, some large enough to be inhabited by thousands of people and others hardly larger than rocks, which create a wonderful effect of light and shade on the sea. Inland Sea Park is the only national park in Japan which is situated on the water.

Shodo island, about 90 miles in circumference, is the second largest island in the Inland Sea, the largest being the island of Awaji. It is not the whole of the island, but a part of it, that has been included in the park area; namely that district which embraces the celebrated Kankakei, better known to foreigners as the Rock of Kankakei. Denudations having wrought wonders, the agglomerates, of which this part of the island is composed. are in the most fantasic shapes imaginable, and are somewhat suggestive of the peculiar rock formations at Myogi and Haruna in the Kanto. The flame of the foliage of the surrounding woodland in autumn adds greatly to the scenic charm of Kankakei.

Another attraction is the magnificent view over the Inland Sea obtainable from the summit of Mt. Kankake. The mountain has an uplift of nearly 1,800 feet above sea level ,and the top is fairly spacious, forming one of the best coigns of vantage to be found in the park.

Yashima in Shikoku is one of the most important tourist centers in the Inland Sea. It is a table-mountain, about 960 feet above sea level Mt. Washu is well worth a visit. The summit looks out over the narrowest part of the Inland Sea, on the bosom of which float innumerable islands and islets, with the mountain range of Shikoku visible in the dim distance. Tomo is a picturesque port at the southeastern part of the Numakuma promontry, Hiroshima Prefecture, in the Main Island. The title of Tomo to fame and popularity rests chiefly on the enchansing beauty of the surrounding scenery, as well as on tai-fishing.

Sensuito island is entirely covered with trees and has a circumference of about three miles, with Mt. Misen rising to an altitude of some 523 feet in the heart of the island. Together with the other smaller islands of the group. Sensuito forms the nucleus of the fascinating Tomo seascape. Sandwiched in between Tomo and Sensuito is the rocky islet of Benten adorned with a clump of pine trees.

CORRECTION

The article in Sunday's paper reported that "each soldier will bring a Japanese child under 10 years old" to the parties to be held at all Red Cross clubs on Christmas afternoon. It has been found that this was a mistake and that GI's are not allowed to bring Japanese children.

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Political Criminals To Gain Franchise

Government Taking Steps in Conformity With Directions By Allied Command

Measures will be taken shortly by the Government to restore franchise to those political criminals who were released, in comformity with the directive issued by SCAP last week.

Authorities of the Regional Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry made the following remarks on this question.

"Those who were released before September 15, when the register of franchise holders was made, have already had their franchise restored. It is those who were released since that date who become the subject of discussion now. Such persons are expected to number about 60,000. There is no need of revising the election law in order to restore their franchise. It can be done by an urgent Imperial Ordinance. This measure will be probably taken before the coming election.

"Then there will be no hindrance to the general election and no difficulty in the process of restoring franchise to them. Of those who lost their franchise under Article 6 of the election law, persons who were sentenced to imprisonment of more than six years or those who committed crimes of evil nature but given lighter sentences will not be given franchise for a certain period. Even in the present case, big criminals such as murderers, rebels and such will not be given back their franchise."

WILL SING XMAS CAROLS

Japanese-GI Group to Be Heard Over Radio Tokyo Christmas Night

A mixed choral group, composed of Japanese women post-graduates of Ueno Academy of Music and American soldiers, will sing a program of Christmas carels over Radio Tokyo on Christmas at 7:30 p.m.

This group, the first of its kind in Japan, was organized by Pfc. Morris Cuttler, the Conductor, with the cooperation of the General Headquarters Chaplain's Office and the Special Service Division of the Mobile Communications Detachment in Tokyo.

Such traditional Christmas songs as "O Come All Ye Faithful," "Joy to the World, the Lord is Come," "The First Noel," "Angels' We Have Heard on High," and "Silent Night" are included in the program.

Eiki Kuwabara will be the soloist for the presentation of "I am the Door of the Sheep' by M. Portous Ewing.

Public Relations Body Set

A new Public Relations Department (Shogaibu) was established in the Tokyo Metropolitan Office Thursday replacing the Foreign Affairs Section. The change was motivated by the desire on the part of the metropolitan authorities to promote a smoother dispatch of business related to the Allied Occupation Forces.

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BANNED PLAYS REVEALED

Vendetta of 47 Ronin to Be Eliminated From Kabuki

All dramatic plays replete with feudalistic ideas including those which glorify militarism, distort historic facts abuse women or children justify suicides are to be eliminated hereafter from Kabuki performances, well-known Japanese classical stage shows, reports the Asahi.

Included among those which are to be ousted are Chushingura (Vendetta of 47 Ronin) which eulogizes the revenge of 47 retainers of Ako on the death of their feudal lord; Sendaihagi (a story with the ......bringing death to a young heir to feudal lordship); Terakoya (a story about a plot to kill a little boy, heir to Sugawara Michizane, Minister of the Right, who was exiled not because of his own fault but due to the jealousy of his comrades); Mitokomonki (a record of an inspection tour of Tokugawa Mitsukuni, one of the three big Tokugawa families, in disguise of a farmer); and Bancho Sarayashiki (a story about the killing of one of the maids by a certain retainer of the Tokugawa feudal lord only because she broke by mistake one of the plates much treasured by the retainer). Other stories which have double suicides, as well as the story of the revenge of the two brothers of Soga and other retaliation stories are banned.

The staging of stories which tell about the revenge on the Samurai (Japanese warrior) by merchants who belonged to the lowest class in the feudal social structure is, however, permitted. Plays written by Chikamatsu Monzaemon, great playwright in the middle of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which have been hitherto re-written for stage performances because they deal with adultery, will be hereafter permitted to be staged in the original form.

Bans on Kojo no Tsuki (Moonlight on the Ruined Castle), one of Japanese popular songs, and Shina-no-Yoru (Chinese Night) have been lifted.

Meanwhile, the Shochiku Company has set up the Dramatic Performance Investigation Committee charged with examining all stage scripts in accordance with the policy of the Supreme Allied Headquarters.

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Monday, December 24

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0630—Music; 1845—Talk; 0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current topics 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Drama; 2030—Christmas Carol; Story telling; 2100—News; Music.

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AMERICAN civilian wants to rent or sublease house or part, Japanese or foreign in Tokyo vicinity. Immediate occupancy not necessary. References furnished. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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GERMAN made grand piano. Transportation from Karuizawa must be arranged by the applicant. Apply Box 111, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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CINE-KODAK Kodachrome, Four films. For immediate sale. Apply Box 99, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COLLECTION of antique porcelain of China, Siam and Indo-China are displayed for sale from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. every Sunday during December at the residence of O. Saito, 2431, Kugenuma, Fujisawa City.

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PURITY glucose for inject: 200 X 20 CC price ¥10.00 English-Japanese Dictionary. Apply Y. Matsumoto. Kami-Meguro 5-2509, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

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TYPEWRITERS, singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg. 6th Floor Tokyo.

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General

C. ZIRN, M. D., has resumed his practice in Kobe, in his temporary consultation rooms at the "Sainte Marie's School". Consultation hours: 10 to 12 a.m. Private residence: 7/30 Yamamoto-Dori, 3-chome, Kobe.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1945

Educational Reform

The various Allied directives, the Government measures based on these directives, and the demands of popular organizations are beginning to produce a new awakening of Japan. The downfall of the military, the dissolution of the zaibatsu, the enactment of the new Election Law, and the proposed revision of the Constitution, to mention a few, are all factors making for the democratization of the country. But it should be clearly recognized that these are hardly more than the first steps, for there are so many other reforms crying to be carried out before a truly democratic and peace-loving nation can be finally built up. What has been done so far have certainly been of capital importance in doing away with the remnants of feudalism, but from the point of view of building up a new society for the future, nothing can take the place of the slower but most fundamental process of education.

The military were able to bring on the disastrous war in defiance of the popular will and the bureaucrats were able to lord it over the people, because in the final analysis the people themselves permitted these things out of the backwardness of their political and cultural consciousness. If the intellectual and cultural level of the people had been higher than it was, the recent tragedy might well have been avoided.

Japan has indeed a complete educational system from the primary schools up to the universities. In regard to primary schools, the rate of attendance has even been the highest in the world. Thus, as far as the statistical aspect of education was concerned, the Japanese educational system left little to be desired. In this as in other matters, however, as is so common in Japan, form and substance were two different things. The Japanese system, it must regretfully be admitted, was more concerned with the form of education than its substance.

Diplomas therefore meant passports to a recognized position in society whether they represented real knowledge or not. The spirit of formalism meant cramming of undigested facts, and left little room for independent thinking. Educational institutions thus turned out graduates ill equipped for the business of life. The spirit of formalism bred too great a dependence upon authority, with the consequence that there was little development of free research. The advanced theories and methods imported from abroad were only half-digested, and thus the nation came to be an easy prey to feudalistic and militaristic reaction.

Today when Japan is struggling to rise to her feet, of highest importance to the nation is a thorough renovation of her educational system. On the democratization of education, the Government has indeed taken certain steps which are worthy of recognition. Subjects connected with militarism have been eliminated from the textbooks; teachers with totalitarian inclinations are being weeded out; liberal educators are being reinstated. These steps, however, constitute only a return to the status quo ante. They alone are not enough for the purpose of laying the foundations of a new democratic Japan. Japanese education having been pushed too far in the wrong direction by the militarists and their supporters, democracy in education cannot and be automatically assured simply through the removal of the fascist influences. Something more positive is needed.

Something must be created to fill the vacuum which has been created by the removal of the fascist discipline which hitherto had so completely occupied the educational system. Many of the teachers are at a loss as to which way to turn. Coupled with an analysis and criticism of fascist education, it is therefore necessary to establish new principles.

Renovation of education must never be allowed to become a mere matter of form. Education must be made adequate to meet the practical requirements of the times. A new political obligation has been placed upon the young men and women of the nation through the recent adoption of equal franchise for men and women and the lowering of the voting age to twenty. Such a situation cannot but increase the responsibility of the educational authorities. The Government's projected plan for coeducation and the opening of government universities to women on an equal basis as the men represent steps in the right direction. But whatever new plans may be made, the execution of the plans cannot be safely entrusted to the educators who applauded fascism until that game was lost. Education must be carried on by those who can be relied upon to breathe a new spirit into Japanese education. A fine discrimination between wheat and tares is necessary, for mere opportunism should never be a part of the moral equipment of educators.

READERS IN COUNCIL

War Does Not Pay

To the Editor:

The Japanese in general must be made to see that, "war does not pay." The setting up of a strict WAR PROFIT TAX should teach them this lesson. But there seems to be a weakness in even this. For the knowledge acquired through this method will be short-lived. Those who live and see and feel now, will learn and remember; but what of the others, our grandchildren, our great grandchildren, our great-great-grandchildren, what of them. For it is they who are really in more danger of taking that dark and mistaken way, war. Of course, the setting up of a truly democratic country will avert the use of arms for a wrong purpose. But even when one is right, it is only as a last resort that a country may go to war. Therefore, it is better that the people should be given a reminder of the horrors of war; a reminder that," war does not pay."

It is because of this, that I advocate the designating of the two cities devastated by the Atomic Bomb, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and of parts of cities severely damaged by the air-raids, Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, as reminders. There may be some who will say that such action will only keep kindling the fames of revenge in the hearts of the Japanese. But what is there to revenge ourselves for? Japan was in the wrong, and hence, met with just punishment. The object of the re-education now being carried out by the Allies is to make the Japanese aware of this fact. Therefore I believe there can be nothing to fear in the consequences of the setting up of these reminders; reminders that, "WAR DOES NOT PAY."

HIROO MUKAI.

Karuizawa.

Chrysanthemums

The chrysanthemum is the last flower of the year. But it is the most fragrant of all flowers.

In the color scheme of chrysanthemum flowers, yellow ranks first, followed by white, red and purple in that order. Purple, being a compound color, is given last place. Some say that the idea of giving first place to yellow is Chinese. From the Japanese viewpoint, they claim, white should be appreciated, as it symbolizes purity and simplicity which the Japanese love.

Geographically, the chrysanthemum is a flower of the northern hemisphere. It is cultivated extensively in Europe. Traveling in Europe during the chrysanthemum season, one sees this flower on all sides.

In Japan rare varieties of chrysanthemum are prized. In China, the sheer number of flowers counts. This is understandable, for China is a land bare of ever-green trees.

The word "chrysanthemum" is derived from the Greek words "chrysos" meaning "gold" and "anthemon" meaning "flowers."

The chrysanthemum has become a national flower. Mention of it is at once associated with Japan. "Madame Chrysanthemum" is the title of a well-known novel with a Japanese background by Pierre Loti.

There are said to be some 15,000 varieties of chrysanthemum. A clear distinction is made between cultivated and wild-grown chrysanthemums. There are about 5,000 cultivated varieties.

SHIBUSAWA'S FINANCIAL POLICY IS CALLED UNSOUND, DANGEROUS

Continuance of Pro-Capitalist Stand May Give Rise Soon to Uncontrollable Chaos

By KIHACHIRO KIMURA

I

Scrutiny of optimistic views on inflation will reveal that they are motivated by a desire to safeguard capital, to secure Government indemnification of wartime industries and to maintain the prices of securities. Big men of capital fear that the future of inflation, being ominous, counter-measures may be necessitated which will restrict or may, possibly, doom State indemnification. Hence optimistic propaganda is let loose in the expectation of brewing an atmosphere convenient for safeguarding capital. The whole thing is an ingenuous scheme to transfer the burden of inflation to the masses. As the crisis of inflation mounts and as a situation measures at a huge sacrifice to capital looms which may compel remedial or which may shake the existing capitalistic order from its foundation, the big menu of capital and their mouth-pieces intensify their game of deception.

An examination will be made of the imposition of a property tax and the proposed issuance of new Yen notes, reputedly epochal anti-inflation measures. Certainly, they appear to be drastic and strike one as a step to banish inflation by a fair distribution of wealth and income. But if they are used as a means to force sacrifice out of one section of capitalists for the sake of groups of bigger capitalists, little good will come of it to the masses. In other words, if the afore-mentioned actions are taken in exchange for State indemnities to the munitions industries, it will be nothing short of a tweedledum and tweedledee.

The most undisguised pro-capitalist policy is to be seen in the current process of a return to free economy. Economic controls are being removed one after another as if it were democratic in itself and as if it were a sure guarantee for increased production and smooth supply. In consequence of the removal of economic controls, however, hectic inflation under wartime control is undergoing transformation into typical, orthodox inflation as under an order of free economy, as the term "free economy" is understood. In other words, the natural operation of inflation is ensuing. A serio-comedy was enacted the other day when a bunch of ¥1000 notes "freed" themselves from the vault of the Bank of Japan and scattered themselves on the street, one of the bank's clerks creeping helter-skelter over the ground in a mad attempt to keep the notes from being blown off. This little incident is mentioned here as the prevailing inflation adds a touch of irony to it. Inflation is going out of hand!

Prices Too High

Under wartime economic control, goods had a decided predilection for the military, control officials, town association leaders and the wealthy and rarely came the way of the masses. Now that the control is off and the natural law of currency circulation is at work, goods are flowing on the market, to be sure, but at prices far beyond the purse of the masses. Goods quickly disappear into the hands of the wealthy under the eyes of the vacillating masses.

For sometime to come, the men on the street, their wallets bulging with discharge pay, can buy readily if they will pay the price, but if they are deluded into thinking "free" economy a boon, sore disillusionment is in store for them. It is expected that the people at large will exhaust their cash holdings before long. After that, they will have, to suffer want in sight of plenty. All the surplus of goods made available by the insolvence of the masses will be scraped without scruples by the moneyed minority. Such is inflation in its actuality.

Why this Government policy of trying to shift the burden of inflation to the people, of trying to invite the horrors of inflation? Finance Minister Shibusawa reportedly informed the Allied Headquarters that 10,000,000 Japanese are on the verge of starvation. To us this seems most irresponsible, although Shibusawa may be dead earnest. What is the wherefor of this all?

In a word, it is to be found in the lack of cognizance of the seriousness of postwar inflation on the part of our capitalist and landowner classes. One wonders if the Government is not, after all, carrying on under the misconception that a return to free economy would at once result in production and a smooth supply and tide the country over the inflation. The other is an absolute shortage of goods, particularly of food.

The dimensions of wartime inflation may be gathered from the fact that, just before the end of the war, it was as serious as the inflation in Germany after World War I had been a few months before it broke out of all bounds. No inflation worth the name was in evidence in Germany during World War I. In Japan, as former Finance Minister Hirose warned, inflation had already come a step short of a catastrophe during the war. Factors have since arisen and are still arising which are far worse than those which brought on vicious inflation in Germany after World War I. For one thing, there is a carry-over 100 billion yen of paper currency which had accumulated during the war and which is at present "withheld"—namely, heaps of various kinds of wartime deposits. This alone constitutes a grave factor that is unremovable by the mere equalization of state revenues and expenditures.

Masses Are Suffering

The absolute shortage of goods, especially of food, which has been aggravated by the curtailment of territory, war ravages, natural calamities and restrictions on trade, is such as would engender a phenomenal jump in prices even if inflation were non-existent. This, combined with the circulation of a mammoth heap of inconvertible notes unequally distributed during the war, the coming into circulation of the "withheld" currency," the utter lack of balance between demand and supply and a pile of postwar State obligations is sending up prices to dizzy heights, causing an inequitable distribution of daily necessities and bringing incalculable misery to the great masses who have not benefited from wartime inflation.

It is true that inflation in the former Japanese-occupied areas in China reached astronomical figures, but it was a phenomenon arising through the circulation of Yen notes which were without currency value and which were in the nature of military scrips. Goods were in fairly adequate supply and no very serious phases developed. Even under "fever inflation" that swept over Germany after World War I, production in that country went up for a time; there was no such decrease as is seen in Japan today. Nor is there any record of cases of death from starvation in Germany at the time. These facts will attest to the incomparable seriousness of the prevailing inflation in our country.

Yet these are not all the causes. Still greater causes for postwar inflation are to be found in the national debts. Topping the list of national debts is the redemption of Yen-linked notes and military scrips issued to the staggering sum of 770 billion yen. Next in the list are reparations. Assuming that reparations demanded in kind are about equal in value to Germany's obligations, there is 20 billion dollars at stake. At the exchange rate unofficially fixed with the Occupation Forces of ¥15 to $1, it works out at 300 billion yen. Then there are outstanding war insurance payments of about 25 billion yen. Indemnities to munitions companies (some of which are included in war insurance payments) are estimated at 33 billion yen. Debit accounts in former occupied territories from 1943 to 1945 are about 58½ billion yen. Yen note issues for redemption in the lost territories, including the notes of the Banks of Korea and Formosa, reach 6 billion yen or so. Occupation expenditures of the Allied Forces alone are estimated at no less than 12 billion yen a year. On top of all these, there are indemnities for the loss of private assets overseas, expenditures for relief to war-sufferers and repatriates from abroad. Some estimate the total Government indebtedness at ¥1,200,000,000,000. This does not seem altogether fantastic.

The budget for 1946, exclusive of the above-mentioned indebtedness, is ¥15,200,000,000, as has recently been announced. It covers items of absolute necessity, such as reconstruction expenses and outlays for increasing food production and also includes interest of ¥7,300,000,000 payable on bonds and "invisible" Government debts, namely, special deposits. As against this, the expected ordinary revenue is ¥12,700,000,000, made up of tax revenues and revenue stamp incomes totalling ¥9,600,000,000, incomes from Government monopolies and Government-owned undertakings amounting to ¥90,000,000 and other revenues of ¥1,900,000,000. A deficit of ¥2,500,000,000 is right there.

A Knotty Problem

Supposing the Government debts which go over one trillion yen were to be paid in ten years, there would 100 billion yen at stake each year, when the ordinary annual revenue is only 13 billion yen or a little more than one-tenth. By what means does the Government propose to cover this red figure? The imposition of a property tax which will bring 70 billion yen, readjustment of administration and the pension system, a raise in railway fares, readjustment of local finances, the sale of national property and the relinquishment of Government monopolies are among the counter-measures reportedly under contemplation by the Government. But the question may well be asked if such measures are adequate to surmount vicious inflation.

Quantitative change leads to qualitative change. When inflation goes above a certain quantitative limit, it will destroy a capitalistic economic order and undermine political, cultural and social orders based thereon. Out of such destruction there will grow symptoms of new orders.

When inflation reaches this stage, anti-inflationary measures calculated to maintain a capitalistic order will only serve to worsen the situation and precipitate a catastrophe. There can be no fundamental cure for inflation other than restriction on private ownership. Naturally, it has usually been the case that the capitalist class stoutly opposes such restrictions. Inflation in Germany after World War I came to a catastrophe because the German capitalists at the time vehemently attacked Government interference in private ownership and the effete post-revolution government, powerless to hold down the opposition, compromise with capital and removed one control after another in disregard of anti-inflation proposals from labor unions, etc. involving restrictions on private ownership.

The degree of restrictions on private ownership as an anti-inflation measure depend, of course, on the magnitude of inflation, i.e., the degree of economic chaos coming from the operation of the natural law of the circulation of inconvertible currency. As long as inflation is kept within a certain limit, it will be possible to enforce restrictions on private ownership without menacing a capitalistic order.

(To Be Concluded)

OUR MANILA LETTER

By AP WORLD NEWSFEATURES

MANILA.—The United States Army, with the gentle subtlety of a bulldozer, is trying to change an old Filipino custom—jaywalking.

With Manila's shell-pocked streets groaning under six times more vehicles than prewar and a casualty list running into the thousands, something obviously has to be done.

But the Filipino resists the Army's efforts to bring about a new order in traffic with the same stubborn tenacity which made him walk three blocks out of his way to avoid having to bow to a Japanese sentry.

For centuries the Filipino pedestrian always has been right. Back in the days of stately carriages and plodding ox carts it was fairly safe to cross a street looking neither to the left nor to the right. Automobiles came so gradually to the islands that their drivers learned to conform to the "costumbre del pais"—the local ways of walking.

Then came the war. Few people had automobiles, for the Japanese had brought co-prosperity and had taken automobiles back to Japan. True, the little men from the north ran over and killed their brother Oriental. But these were isolated incidents, to be classed with typhoons, invasions of locusts, and election promises. They would pass in time. And occasionally one might find a lone Japanese truck and toss a grenade at one's brother Oriental. It was a pleasure.

Roads Overflowing

The Americanos came back last year. They soon had so many vehicles that all the roads were overflowing. Six months after they landed on Luzon they had 138,000 of them in Manila alone—nearly three times the number of vehicles in all the country's 7,800 islands before the Japanese came.

The Army, staffed with well-meaning experts from the cities of America, had many good ideas. Trucks hauled a million tons of war cargo a month from the docks to the supply dumps. Traffic experts started safety programs. On the main bridges they placed thermometer scoreboards showing how many traffic fatalities had been recorded. And they moved traffic from the left side of the road to the right so they would feel at home.

Last week they threw away the thermometers, built to record 150 traffic deaths. Since April, 188 had been killed and uncounted hundreds more injured. Manila's pedestrians were insisting on their ancient rights and privileges. And getting free rides to the hospitals.

The Army really has tried. It has teams of stout MPs and Filipino coppers who lecture to the jaywalker and sometimes—oldtimers shudder at such ruthless desecration of ancient right and privileges—give him a $2,75 ticket.

Pedestrians aren't taking this lying down, understand. It took three MPs ten minutes to subdue one of them the other day. He almost made it to the other too—looking neither to the right nor to the left.

FUTURE OUTLOOK IS NOT DARK FOR COUNTRY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Most Nations Will Seek Outlets For Excess Goods As They Did Prior to War

(The Tokyo Keizai Shimpo)

As a sequel to defeat, Japanese ritory is limited to Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku, Kyushu and minor surrounding islands. In consequence, we shall suffer a decrease in the benefit from domestic local division of work, but means are not altogether lacking to make up for this deficit by industry and ingenuity.

From the point of view of economic division of work, however, more serious than the curtailment of our territory is the problem of our foreign trade.

In the past, Japan did far greater trade with foreign countries than with Formosa, Korea and Manchuria, as will be seen from the following table of average trade figures for 1934 to 1938 (in million yen):

	Exports to	Imports from	Import Excess	Export Excess
Formasa .	249	357	108	
Korea	661	539		122
Manchuria	558	268		290
Total	1,468	1,164	438	304
Other countries	2,087	2,525	438	
Grand Total	3,555	3,689	134	

Note: The above figures include trade with Saghalien, though this was negligible. Trade with Manchuria includes trade with Kwantung Leased Territory.

As is shown above, Japan's trade with Formosa, Korea and Manchuria (including Kwantung Leased Territory) for five years from 1934 averaged ¥1,468,000,000 in exports and ¥2,525,000,000 in imports, aggregating ¥2,632,000,000. Trade with other countries for the same period totalled ¥2,087,000,000 in exports gregating ¥2,525,000,000 in imports, aggregating $4,601,200.000. In other words, Japan's trade with foreign countries was, on a yearly average, ¥2,000,000,000,000 or 75 per cent larger than with Formosa, Korea and Manchuria. This indicates the importance which our trade with foreign countries had to our economy.

Huge Excess of Exports

The foregoing table shows also that Japan's trade with Korea and Manchuria in recent years was an all-time excess of exports to those countries averaging ¥412,000,000. This indicates that Japan made developmental investments and administrative defrayals in these territories.

Our trade with Formosa showed an excess of imports, but this was not necessarily a full benefit to Japan. Practically half of Formosa's exports to Japan were sugar, and the Formosan sugar industry was barely maintained because Japan protected it by consuming the most expensive sugar in the world. If Japan had not possessed Formosa and had been free from an obligation to protect the sugar industry in that island, she could have obtained sugar far more economically from, say, Java.

Much the same thing can be said of a specie palatable to the Japanese taste, but it was expensive. If Japan had not pursued a policy of self-sufficiency in food, but imported rice from Siam and Burma, instead, a specie palatable to us could have been grown in those areas and obtained at far less cost.

So the possession of Formosa and Korea was beneficial to Japan from the point of view of a purely domestic division of work but not from the standpoint of international division of work. The reason Japan gave up the benefit of international division of work in favor of a purely domestic division of work even at a disadvantage was that she strove for the highest possible degree of self-sufficiency to provide against war. A similar policy was adopted by most other countries.

New Situation Arises

Japan can or rather must now depart from her former economic policy. If foreign trade is permitted, the economic loss from the curtailment of our territory can be covered by importing our needs from sources supplying the best quality products at the lowest cost. The question is, can we conduct foreign trade in the future.

Fortunately the Allied Nations make it clear in the Potsdam Declaration that Japan will be permitted to carry on international trade in the future. This is reiterated in the statement of America's general policy toward Japan. This statement says that ultimately Japan will be permitted to restore normal trade relations with other countries. It goes on to say that, during the occupation, Japan will be permitted, under appropriate controls, to import raw materials and other products for peace purposes and to make exports in payment for authorized imports.

That is to say, during the occupation, we are prohibited from importing anything without the permission of the headquarters of the United States occupation army. It may be supposed, however, that as long as we have goods suitable for export, we shall be permitted to import raw materials and other products required for industrial purposes and for our living without serious restrictions. If so, what we must do is to produce export goods speedily and in the largest volume possible. We shall then be able, even under the control of the American Occupation Forces, to start trade with the whole world and derive the benefit of international division of work.

Others Must Export

This will not be in our self-interests alone. Not a few countries will have to export in order to maintain their domestic industries. If the economic stability of Korea, Formosa and Manchuria is to be maintained, it will be necessary for them to find outlets somewhere for the goods they supplied to Japan in the past. It will be recalled that even during the Manchurian Incident when Japan faced world-wide criticism, businessmen, industrialists and financiers from many countries, as soon as the situation calmed down, tried hard to open financial and trade activities in Japan and Manchuria. The situation today is different and no such windfall is to be hoped for, to be sure. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that economic circles the world over are ever on the alert for room for expansion.

A way will surely open for Japan's foreign trade no matter what political obstacles may be met with, unless we close our doors to foreign goods or unless the Allied Nations mean to obstruct our trade.

Peace and Freedom Inseparable

By JOHN GROVER

There are many evidences in the news that peace and freedom in the world today are inseparable. This means not only that peace and freedom must go hand in hand in order to endure, it means that world peace is indivisible, that you cannot have conflict and oppression in one part of the world and have peace and liberty in another, that peace itself is something that should exist globally if it is to exist for any length of time at all.

The most obvious recognition of this fact is the coming session of the United Nations Organization. It has became a certainty that the first general assembly of the world body is going to meet in less than one month, for the Preparatory Commission in London set January 10 as the the first time to get on with the world's business.

Another indication of the global nature of peace comes from the Far East, from China. Only a few days ago President Truman called upon the Chinese to end their internal strife and to form a democratic government representing all political factions in China. The President made this specific point that a breach of peace anywhere in the world threatens the peace of the entire world.

And today the Chinese Communist delegates, who are discussing the formation of such a democratic government with the regime in Chungking, made this statement. They said that the end of the civil strife in China is the primary need of the country. For their part, they said they will seek to end hostilities before the end of this month so that a free general election may be held for a new national assembly of China.

Of course the greatest threat to peace and liberty throughout the world lies in the Fascist doctrines of internal oppression and external aggression. The United Nations together defeated the Fascist armies in battle. But they are painfully aware that the roots of Fascism still exists in some parts of the world, that peace and freedom will not thrive everywhere until these threats are gone.

This was brought out very clearly by Spruelle Braden, former United States Ambassador to Argentina who is now Assistant Secretary of State in charge of American Republics affairs. In fact that title of Mr. Braden's speech before a distinguished gathering at Yale University was this: Peace, Freedom and Law Are Inseparable.

The threat to any of these is a threat to the whole world.

Mr. Braden warned of such threats here in the Western Hemisphere. He said that ideological and social tenets, systematically aggravated by Nazi-ism are now appearing in our own hemisphere. He said bluntly that these have been deliberately transplanted here by the agents of Nazi-ism.

55 Dormitories Requisitioned

The Tokyo War Sufferers' Relief Society has gone into action with the order issued on November 20 relative to emergency housing measures by requisitioning 55 factory dormitories and other buildings in Tokyo to be leased to raid sufferers and repatriates. The total floor space of these 55 buildings comes to about 100,000 tsubo capable of accommodating 5,000 persons. Work in buildings requiring repairs will be immediately undertaken by the Housing Department of the Metropolitan government.